The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4786 號六十八百七千四第 日七十月二年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1873. 六拜禮 號五十月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 14, R. T. ROBERTSON, German sch., H. E. Hornshboim, Sydney 5th January, Coals.—ORDER.
March 14, NILE, Brit. bark, 264, Hughes, Cootie 16th February, Rattans.—THOS. HOWARD & Co.
March 14, SOPHIE, German brig, 210, L. Ohlsen, Saigon 27th January, and Cape St. James 2nd February, 5,400 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU & Co.

Departures.

March 14, ANTENOR, str., for Shanghai.
March 14, HAILOONG, str., for Swatow.
March 14, NYASSA, for Hamburg.
March 14, CHUSAN, for Manila.
March 14, NORNA, str., for Swatow.
March 14, BLYTHWOODE, str., for Java.
March 14, MARIVELES, str., for Manila.
March 14, VOLGA, str., for Yokohama.
March 14, HONGKONG, str., for Shanghai.
March 14, H.I.C.M. g-b, CHIEN-JUI, a for Cruise.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 13TH.
Antenor, str., for Shanghai.
Hailoong, str., for Swatow, &c.
Hera, for Saigon.
Sarah Watson, for Macao.
Tekli, for Whampoa.
Harwich, for London.
Ocean, for Saigon.
Blythwoode, str., for Java.

Passengers.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.,—
Dr. Ringer, Messrs. Hobson, Green and Bentley, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Nile*, from Cootie,—
Messrs. Dunn and McKenzie.
Per *Ocean*, for Saigon,—
20 Chinese.
Per *Harwich*, for London,—
1 destitute seaman.
Per *Mariveles*, str., for Manila,—
Dr. H. Nissen, Mr. H. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Labisne, and 12 Chinese

Reports.

The German brig *Sophie* reports left Saigon on 27th January, and Cape St. James on 2nd February, experienced a succession of strong gales and a heavy sea throughout the passage.

The British bark *Nile* reports left Cootie on 18th February, had variable winds and fine weather the first part, middle part squally from the Northward and Westward, latter part fine weather to arrival.

The German schooner *R. T. Robertson* reports left Saigon on 5th January; came west of New Caledonia; from lat. 19 S. to the Equator had a succession of N.E. and N.W. winds, with occasional calms; came through St. George's Channel, and crossed the Equator in long. 147 E.; after which got fresh N.E. monsoon from lat. 5 N. till abreast of Balingtang Islands, had then two days Westerly winds, and the latter part to arrival got N.E. monsoon.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
East	Glasgow	June 8
Amicitia	Glasgow	July 31
Warrior	New York	Aug. 3
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Sea Gull (s)	Falmouth	Oct. 20
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Daybreak (s)	London	Jan. 11
Italy (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
James Shepherd	London	Jan. 16
Atalanta (s)	Hamburg	Jan. 19
Gordon Castle (s)	London	Jan. 23
Matchless	New York	Jan. 24
Muton	London	Jan. 27
Veritas	London	Jan. 27
Patroclus (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.
(*Corrected to Date.*)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	For:	Date of Leaving.
Landdrost Braun	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 22
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o.)	Dec. 8
Glarus	London	Dec. 11
Sir Wm. Wallace	New York	Jan. 15
Her Majesty	New York	Jan. 19
Rifle	New York	Jan. 19
Irvine	New York	Jan. 20
Gemsbok	New York	Feb. 4
FROM AMOY.		
Thracian	New York	Dec. 2
J. R. Worcester	New York	Dec. 16
FROM FOOCHOW.		
Flying Spur	London	Nov. 14
Catherina	Gibraltar f.o.	Dec. 3
Selim	London	Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson	New York	Dec. 6
Black Prince	New York	Dec. 6
Fontenaye	London	Dec. 7
Silver Eagle	London	Dec. 12
Whinfell	New York	Jan. 1
Annie Gray	New York	Jan. 7
Minerva	Falmouth (f.o.)	Jan. 10
Albert Victor	London	Jan. 14
FROM SHANGHAI.		
Mary Whitridge	New York	Nov. 15
Claro Babuyan	New York	Nov. 23
Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glengairn	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 28
Elizabeth Graham	New York	Jan. 17
Omba	New York	Jan. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 12 noon,
The Steam-launch *Emme*.

AYRES & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

FOR SALE.
CALIFORNIA OATS, fresh, and of excellent quality.
MACEWEN & Co.
1m 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

FOR SALE, the following RACE PONIES:
"ROYALIST,"
"CROMWELL."
For particulars, address, "P. Q." office of this paper.
tf 367 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, *Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*
tf 192 [Feb. 1,

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. R. Holliday, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 °/ₒ allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

To be Let.

TO LET.
A SET of OFFICES in Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

TO LET.
TWO Large Airy ROOMS, in a central part of the town. Address, "X. Y. Z.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 350 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873.

TO LET,
WITH possession from the 1st May. "CRAIGENGOWER," Caine Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873

TO LET,
With possession on or about 15th April next.
THE RESIDENCE known as "BELL-VUE," situated in Albany Road.
For particulars, apply to
R. F. HAWKE.
tf 341 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st April,
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having nine rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1872, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (6 °/ₒ), will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after FRIDAY, the 28th Feb.
Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Acting Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 1, Club Chambers.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Acting Secretary.
1m 313 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.
CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, off their Wharf,
THIS DAY,
the 15th March, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon,—
The Steam-Launch
"*EMME.*"
Length on Keel,.....52 feet.
Beam, ... 8 feet, 4 inches.
Depth,............ 5 feet.
Horse-power, 25, with Locomotive Boiler. Brass SCREW, and Spare Cast Iron SCREW. AWNING fore and aft.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk from the fall of the hammer.
359 Hongkong, 4th March 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 15th March, 1873, at 2 P.M.,—
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, Dining TABLE, SOFAS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
427 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
THE following Notice has been received from LLOYDS' Agents at Galle:—
BAY OF BENGAL.
LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GREAT BASSES ROCKS.
TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.
3rd January, 1873.
The Lighthouse which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Great Basses Rocks, off the S.E. Coast of Ceylon, being now nearly completed.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That it is intended to exhibit the Light therefrom on and after 15th March next. Mariners are to observe that the Great Basses Light will be Red Revolving of the First Order, flashing at intervals of 45 seconds, and shewing all round the horizon at an elevation of 110 feet above the Sea. It will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 16½ miles. In foggy weather a Bell will be sounded at intervals of 7½ seconds.
NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN,
That on the exhibition of the Light from the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Light-vessel now moored one mile N.N.E. of the Rocks will be discontinued.
Further Notice will be issued when the Light is exhibited.
By order,
(Signed). ROBIN ALLEN,
Secretary.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.
7d 397 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
MR. REGINALD D. STARKEY is authorized to sign Policies, and act on behalf of the above Company at Hongkong, from 1st March, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 327 Shanghai, 26th February, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.
THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet. Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to—
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
* 87 May 8.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

Notices of Firms.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. HEERMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
THE SHIPPING-BUILDING YARD OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
ADMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a SHIPWRIGHT'S BUSINESS, together with surplus Plant and Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.
For further particulars; apply to
W. K. BOARD & Co.
1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.
THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,430 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors,
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.
CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWER, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years...40 guineas.
" " over 13 years...50 "
The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
A MEETING of the Members of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at the Library of the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The object of the Meeting is to decide as to the best mode of applying the remaining funds of the Society.
4d 424 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, in Peddar's Hill, at present in the occupation of M. H. CROMARTIE, Esq. Possession on 1st April next. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 428 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
ON and after this date, the Messageries Maritimes Steamers will touch at Naples. It will be optional for passengers to land either at Naples or at Marseilles. The rate of passage money being the same for both places.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 426 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1873-74.
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon TO-DAY, the 15th instant, from persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Naval Department, for the year 1873-74, viz.:—
Fresh Beef, Raisins,
Fresh Vegetables, Salt,
Rice, Water,
Sugar, Soft Bread,
Tea, Biscuit.
Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
J. BREMNER,
Storekeeper.
H. M.'s Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873. [12d 458

TREASURY BILLS.
TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Undersigned until noon on the 17th instant.
The Tenders to state the total amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no bill will be drawn for sums below £1,000.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."
C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
H. M.'s Treasury Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1873. [6d 396

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 1st March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
21d 346 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
21d 389 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
WANTED a PERSON to act as WARD-MASTER of the Government Civil Hospital.
SALARY.—£100 per annum, with Quarters and Rations.
Application to be made to the Colonial Surgeon, Caine Road.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [tf 406

SAILORS' HOME.
ANY persons having claims against this Institution, are requested to send them to the Undersigned without delay.
H. G. THOMSETT.
Honorary Secretary.
14d 395 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER *Esmeralda*, Fine MANILA CIGARS.
Apply to
M. & J. ULLMANN,
Nos. 96 & 98, Queen's Road.
8d 385 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

SELLING OFF!
AT 25 per cent. below cost price. The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and FIXTURES of the Establishment of Messrs. M. & J. ULLMANN, Nos. 96 and 98, Queen's Road.
The premises must be cleared by the 15th of April.
Any person wishing to tender for the whole Establishment as it now stands, will be treated with on the most liberal terms. Apply on the premises.
1m 386 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

TO FAMILIES RETURNING HOME.
A RESPECTABLE Married Woman, who is used to children, is desirous of taking charge of some, or to attend on a lady, in return for a passage to England. Address, "C.," Office of *Daily Press.*
372 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

WANTED.
BY a Person whose engagement will shortly expire, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, or in any other capacity in a merchant's office. The Advertiser has had long experience in Bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Testimonials and references first-class. Address, "I. J.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
357 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

Intimations.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY propose to give a
CONCERT
IN THE
CITY HALL
ON
FRIDAY EVENING,
21st March, at 9 o'clock.
The Programme, which will shortly be issued, will include MENDELSSOHN'S
"LAUDA SION,"
with Pianoforte and String Accompaniment.
Tickets, price $2 each, will be obtainable after the 12th instant, at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and at the door of the Hall on the night of the Performance.
R. G. ALFORD,
Hon. Secretary.
384 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 American Clipper Barque
"ALDEN BESSE,"
Capt. Besse, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 425 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE *A* 1 German Barque
"HONGKONG."
248 Tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 429 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"SEA MEW,"
465 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 430 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *HOOGLY.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Eufrates*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Pier Company, whence delivery may be obtained from SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
423 Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

S. S. *HONGKONG*, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods remaining in store after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai, unless applied for by the Consignees before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 417 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

PERUVIAN SHIP *NUEVA PROVIDENCIA*, FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
RAYNAL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 410 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *ANTENOR* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 11th March, 1873.
Goods undelivered after 17th March, 1873, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
6d 411 Hongkong, 11th March, 1873.

THE S. S. *JAPAN*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
5d 402 Hongkong, 11th March, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *AJAX* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 10th March, 1873.
Goods undelivered after 17th March, 1873, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1873. [8d 403

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Sindh."
KP in diamond ... ... 1 bale Cotton.
Ex "Menzaleh," from Yokohama.
Joaquim Aymered ... 1 case Curios.
Ex "Sindh," from Marseilles.
PFC D } $1941/49 ... ... 9 cases Provisions.
Hamar Braygire ... ... 25 cases Wine.
Ex "Provence."
MD, $1 ... ... 1 case Books.
PFC, 1949, 1954 ... ... 2 cases Perfumery.
PFS 1950, 1952, 1953 } PFC } 3 cases "
AFM ... ... 6 bales Merchandise.
RM Nos. 177, P in triangle 179, 183, 186 } 4 cases Shirtings.
AL, 18/34 ... ... 17 cases Champagne.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao........Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow.......... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy.......... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa.......... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow.......... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo.......... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai....... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ .... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking.... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.......THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ ......Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila..........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon.......... „ M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.......*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta........*Englishman* Office.
London.........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ .... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15TH, 1873.

MR. HOLT's memorandum on the Eastern Bill of Lading, which we published in Thursday's paper, is certainly one of the tersest and clearest commercial documents ever laid before the public. The point which Mr. HOLT desires to establish, is that, by the insertion of the clause against deviations from the ports specified, the shippers do not in any way lessen their risks, as they thereby clearly relieve the Underwriters from all responsibility in the event of a deviation taking place, while they have little or no chance in an ordinary way of obtaining the amounts of their claims from the owners, who are relieved by Act of Parliament from any responsibility beyond the amount of £8 for each ton of the ship's measurement. Mr. HOLT, with masterly perspicacity, goes through the consideration of the various contingencies which may arise, and succeeds fully in showing that in no case would the shippers benefit by the new clause, concluding by shrewdly observing that of course the Underwriters are giving forward the new Bill of Lading, as it takes the risk off their shoulders, putting a small part on the shipowner, and a large part on the merchant, while their premiums remain unaltered.

We believe there are few who will not agree in the main with Mr. HOLT's ideas, even including the Underwriters, if they can only be induced to take a broad view of the subject, as it is seldom any person or class gains in the long run by an arrangement founded upon a misconception of facts or principles. Mr. HOLT pertinently observes that the old form of Bill of Lading was found to work well enough for years upon years, and that this was perhaps a sufficient reason for hesitating to alter it. This would appear to be so much the case, that a little consideration of the elementary principles attaching to deviations, as laid down in text books familiar to those who are interested in shipping and insurance matters, would have been, we think, sufficient to show that existing law and custom very nearly meet all the requirements which it has been attempted to attain by the new Bill of Lading. The kind of deviation which will vitiate the insurance, both on ships and goods, is defined by Arnould—whose work on insurance is not only a text book for general readers, but is accepted as an authority in our Courts—to be "any unnecessary or unexcused departure from the usual course, or general mode of carrying on the voyage insured, by which the risk is altered, though the original *terminus ad quem* of the voyage is still kept in view," and in this connection "an unnecessary *delay* is regarded as a deviation as it alters the risk." Of course, all deviations resulting from stress of weather, or other unavoidable causes, do not vitiate the policies.

Now it is obvious at a glance that there must of necessity be some question as to what is a deviation which "alters the usual course," in a voyage which is comparatively new, but that it will not take very long for custom to establish what ports may fairly be considered within the route, and what are without it. But this might even be made definite by the insertion of "liberty to call" clause, including all the ports at which it was at all likely the vessel might call, and which were fairly within the route. The only practical effect of this plan would be slightly—and probably, only very slightly—to increase the rate of premium; and by means of it the chance of a vast amount of litigation might be avoided. As regards the desirability of forcing the steamers trading via Suez to bind themselves not to call at intermediate ports, with a view to avoid the chance of closing markets, we think few will disagree with Mr. HOLT, that this can be left to the discretion of the masters, and that shippers will be quite able to guard against this contingency by choosing, where expedition is necessary, vessels belonging to lines which have an established reputation for punctuality. This amount of care has always been necessary in respect to ships, and there is no reason why it should not be exercised in the case of steamers.

The steamer *Kwangtung* arrived at Shanghai on the 12th instant.

An ex Indian chain gang guard man, named Beasley, yesterday morning at 8 a.m. suddenly dropped down dead in his room in Scrot's Lane, from causes unknown. He was seen well to all appearance an hour previous. P.C. Kerr, being near the spot at the time, at once conveyed him to the Government Civil Hospital, trusting to bring him round, but was too late.

The steamer *Kinshan*, which has received some extensive repairs at the "Novelty Iron Works," took a trip round Green Island yesterday afternoon, and came alongside the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf, to take the place of the steamer *Poyang*, which steamer takes that of the *White Cloud*. The latter steamer will lay up to undergo repairs.

The Acting Registrar-General yesterday applied to the presiding magistrate for a summons against the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, under Section VIII. of Ordinance 8 of 1872, to answer why he should allow six days to pass before registering his child, born on the 4th January. Mr. Tonnochy said that he did not like to summon the gentleman in question, but felt in duty bound to do so, as a warning to others, that they may know the responsibility which rests on their neglecting to do so. And farther, he did not wish the full penalty of the law to imposed in this case, as it was one he brought forward simply as a warning to others. Under the circumstances, his Worship granted the summons, which will be heard this day, the 15th instant.

Below are the names of the crews of the four oars in the Scratch Race to come off to-day, at 4 p.m. The course is to be half-a-mile, to terminate in the neighbourhood of the Swimming Bath:—

Station I., "Kelpie." *Yellow & Black.*	Station II., "Ripple." *Light Blue.*
1.........W. McMicken.	1.........G. Armstong.
2.........G. T. Addis.	2.........T. Nelson.
3.........W. Judd.	3.........J. Shaw.
Stroke..J. McLeod.	Stroke..E. L. Woodin.
Cox...J. S. Knowles.	Cox.....A. J. Lewis.

Station III., "Nereid."
Magenta.

1..............................R. Bernhard.
2..............................G. O. Ottley.
3..............................J. J. Turner.
Stroke........................A. P. MacEwen.
Cox...........................N. B. Hinckley.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 11th March, 1873.

After a lengthy discussion, the Commons have rejected by 287 against 284 the Irish University Bill. Mr. Gladstone requested that the House should adjourn till Monday.

The *Times* trusts that the Government will remain in office.

SPAIN.

The Carlists (have defeated?) the troops with severe loss near Pampaluna.

LONDON, 12th March.

Mr. Gladstone, in an interview with the Queen after the Cabinet Council, tendered the resignation of the Ministry. Nothing was decided. There will be another interview tomorrow.

A cheap tariff Atlantic Cable Company has been launched.

RESIGNATION OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

LONDON, 13th March.

The Gladstone Ministry has resigned. Their resignation has been accepted by the Queen.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1873.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

In the matter of H. F. Stuart, the rule calling upon Captain Graham and Mr. J. M. Emanuel (for the firm of W. B. Spratt & Co.) to show cause why Stuart should not be allowed to sue *in formâ pauperis* was made returnable yesterday. The Attorney-General said he had been instructed to show cause, and understood that it could be shown that petitioner was worth more than $50. He applied for a postponement, and his Lordship said be would take the case on Monday before that of Overbury v. Bell, which is set down for that day.

IN CHANCERY.

The Manchester and Salford Bank and others v. Block and others.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Drummond appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hayllar and Mr. Handley for defendants. Solicitors for plaintiffs, Messrs. E. Sharp and Toller; for defendants, Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton.

The Attorney-General said the plaintiffs were three Banks and a firm of merchants in England, who were holders of certain bills of exchange, to meet which special provision had been made in the invoices of certain consignments to the defendants against which the bills were drawn, and the plaintiffs sought to have the proceeds of those goods applied to the satisfaction of the bills. The case on the facts was very simple, and though probably his learned friends would raise important points of law, which he hoped to be able to meet, still at present he could not consider the case less simple on the law than on the facts. The history of these bills he should treat in its two stages. In the first act of the drama three parties only appeared on the stage; not the present plaintiffs, but two English firms (that of Jörs & Co., at Leeds, and that of H. H. Severs & Co., in London), and the defendants, the well-known firm of John Burd & Co. of this Colony. Jörs & Co. and Severs & Co. joined in a large trade with China by jointly consigning goods to John Burd & Co. To facilitate the purchase of these goods, the following arrangement was entered into. The Leeds firm drew bills on the London firm for about the amount of each separate consignment, and these bills were accepted by H. H. Severs & Co. On the face of the bills, they were to be placed to account of John Burd & Co. "as advised," and the advices referred to showed that the proceeds of the particular consignments were appropriated to meet the corresponding bills. These bills were negotiated, and the goods were sent to John Burd & Co. with invoices which (all except two) bore special headings. Each invoice had a bill which could be traced to it. With regard to the two excepted invoices, although they had no special headings, the letters accompanying the consignments showed the same kind of appropriation. The special headings showed that the goods were shipped by Jörs & Co., and consigned to John Burd & Co., on joint account between Jörs & Co. and Severs & Co., and provided that the returns should be specifically remitted to Severs & Co. to meet Jörs & Co.'s drafts on them or any renewals of them. The two invoices not so headed merely contained the words "returns to Messrs. H. H. Severs & Co., London;" but the letters accompanying these shipments instructed John Burd & Co. to remit returns to H. H. Severs & Co. to take up Jörs & Co.'s drafts. Advices to this effect were received from both Jörs & Co. and Severs & Co., the latter stating the particular sums which were thus shown to be identical with the amounts of the bills. The general defence to this suit was that John Burd & Co. had remitted a part only of the goods, but had retained the balance on a general lien as against Severs. But assuming for the sake of argument that they could maintain a general lien where there was a specific appropriation of proceeds, even then it could only be done if they had a lien against the two parties by whom on joint account the consignment had been made, but here the lien was only against one party. The consignment being on joint account, the proceeds must be appropriated in the manner pointed out by the joint consignors, and this appropriation he contended excluded general lien altogether, but if it did not, at all events a lien against only one of the parties could not be maintained. That, he considered, as a general proposition, was incontrovertible. This closed the first part of the history. He would now enquire what were the rights on these facts of those three parties *inter se* as to lien, supposing there had been no bankruptcy. This question had been so often disposed of in this Court that he need not labour the point. One recent case (Frith v. Forbes, on appeal before the Lords Justices) had settled the law upon the subject. He did not cite the case as being parallel to this in its facts, for there the bills of exchange accompanied the goods, which was not the case here; but the principle laid down in that case was, he contended, applicable here. It was the broad principle that a general lien cannot be set up against positive directions, (Lord Justice Turner's judgment) and that principle was applicable to every case between consignor and consignee. This decision had been followed in other more recent cases, of which he might particularly mention Henderson v. Campbell. He now came to the second part of the history, which introduced the present plaintiffs, the Manchester and Salford Bank, Messrs. Hardleicher and Schomann, the Midland Banking Company, and the United Discount Corporation. The bills of exchange which had been referred to found their way, for value, into the hands of these plaintiffs. They were aware that consignments were specially appropriated to meet these bills, but there was no evidence to show that there was any contract to transfer the equity to the holders of the bills, and it might be contended that there must be such a contract to give the holders their claim. Both the drawer and the acceptor of the bills became bankrupt before they became due, and he would now examine the effect of the double bankruptcy on the rights of the parties and upon the state of things narrated in the first part. He would show by a series of decisions down to the present time that the principle of the case *ex parte* Waring applied to this case. In that case certain securities held by a banker by his acceptances were held to be available to the holder of the bills on a double bankruptcy without any assignment of the equity. The same doctrine was stated in Fisher on Mortgages with a reference to *ex parte* Waring. Now if John Burd & Co. before the bankruptcy were bound to remit the proceeds of the goods to Severs, the fact of the bankruptcy could not enlarge their rights and entitle them to set up a general lien, so that they were still bound to remit to Severs's assignee, without deducting a penny for the general lien, to meet the trust imposed on those proceeds. Then came the question: If they had remitted to Severs's assignee, who would be entitled to the money?

Mr. Hayllar said he admitted that the holders of the bills would be entitled to the proceeds if they were once in the bankruptcy, and if they were ear-marked.

The Attorney-General said they were earmarked perfectly. On the principle of *ex parte* Waring, when any property was set apart to meet bills, to the extent to which the bill-holders could trace the property, to that extent they were entitled to it. He would refer to the case of Powles v. Hargreaves, a Shanghai case decided about 20 years ago. Hargreaves & Co. had three establishments (under different names), one at Manchester, another at Liverpool, and a third at Shanghai. The Manchester house got customers to consign goods through the Liverpool house to the Shanghai house. At Shanghai the goods were sold, and out of the proceeds, goods (such as tea and silk) were purchased for the parties, the Shanghai house giving their name to bills for the accommodation of their customers. Hargreaves & Co., to protect themselves, provided that the tea and silk were to be security for their acceptances. The firm became bankrupt, and the bills had passed into the hands of Banks, who applied to have the securities applied to the bills; and they succeeded.

His Lordship pointed out that there the action was against an insolvent party, while here both parties were solvent.

The Attorney-General said he had disposed of the right to retain the proceeds: he was now only on the question who was entitled to them. The learned counsel having next cited the case Inman v. Clair, before Vice-Chancellor Wood, the Court adjourned for the usual interval.

After the adjournment, the Attorney-General quoted some further decisions founded on *ex parte* Waring, in support of the proposition that if, as he had already contended, John Burd & Co. were to pay the proceeds to the assignee of Severs, the bill-holders would be entitled to them.

His Lordship asked how he could make a decree ordering the payment to be made to the assignee, and by him to the plaintiffs, seeing the assignee, though made a party, had not appeared.

The Attorney-General said he had considered that. In point of fact, he believed, the funds of the estate were not very large, and the assignee did not care to move in the matter unless indemnified.

His Lordship suggested that if at the end of the hearing it should be found necessary he would leave the plaintiffs to take steps to compel the assignee to appear.

The Attorney-General proceeded to quote the authorities he relied on on this part of the case, and mentioned that the portion of the proceeds which had been remitted to the assignee of Severs had been ordered by Mr. Registrar Murray to be paid over to the bill-holders, with the further order that future remittances should be treated in the same way; so that if this Court simply ordered the payment to Sever's assignee the plaintiffs would get the money under the order of the London Registrar. He pointed out that the Bankruptcy Courts introduced equity principles largely into their procedure and urged that the case on his side amounted to acting in violation—by that of course he meant only in *legal* violation—of the lien. He would suggest to the Court that if His Lordship considered his clients were entitled to the money paid either directly—

His Lordship interposed saying he must make a direct order. He must put himself on one of the horns of the dilemma in which the Attorney-General had placed him. The only question was that the assignee was not a party in the action, were that so the matter would be comparatively easy. However, His Lordship would not deal with that point without giving the Attorney-General an opportunity to be fully heard upon it.

The Attorney-General then laid one or two further considerations before the Court, and urged that the case presented was stronger than that brought before Registrar Murray in London by the Banks, because the bills there had been renewed and replaced by other bills, and in one instance the money had been received by Severs before his Bankruptcy and paid in to his general account, and yet the trust in Waring's case was held to apply.

Mr. Drummond then addressed the Court in continuation of plaintiffs' case. He confined his remarks chiefly to the form in which the case had been brought forward and the position of the parties, giving various authorities to show that it was not only not necessary that the assignee of Severs & Co. should be before the Court, but it was unnecessary that he should be a party at all. He concluded by contending that the specific appropriation having been once made, the general lien could not attach. The Court here was asked to follow the procedure of Mr. Registrar Murray, who made an order with regard to the parties before him and a declaration of opinion which he had no doubt would be attended to by those who were not. In like manner, His Lordship was asked to make an order as to John Burd & Co. who were before him, and to give a declaration of opinion which no doubt the assignee would attend to.

His Lordship observed that if the Court decided against John Burd & Co. he could see several modes of enforcing that view.

Mr. Hayllar, who led for the defendants, said that as the hour was so late he would confine himself to-day to indicating the points of his defence which he would enlarge upon on the adjournment, and he proceeded to lay the points before the Court as follows:

I.—The case of the Plaintiffs failed in a most important particular without which it was impossible to see what equity they relied upon. It was set forth in paragraph 10 that the four plaintiffs discounted the bills in faith of the security which was held by one of these two parties. That point they had abandoned, and stated they had no evidence to offer upon it. The case must, therefore, be treated as though the plaintiffs had never heard of any security at all; and they were left in the position of simple holders of bills without in mercantile parlance "Shipping documents annexed."

The Attorney-General observed that as the equity followed the goods it was not necessary to give evidence on the point.

Mr. Hayllar proceeded to point II. It was not alleged that defendants had received any notice from the holders of the bills that they knew of this lien so as to create any privity of contract between them and the plaintiffs.

III.—It was not shown that anything was ever specifically allotted. Plaintiffs asked defendants not to pay over a fund existing but to make one.

His Lordship observe that they contended the proceeds were specifically applied by the invoice.

Mr. Hayllar said that practically the plaintiffs said the application was provided for by the invoice, and asked the defendants to make it. He proceeded to point IV.—If there was any trust, in whose favour was that trust raised? There was a contract between the three parties, that the goods were on joint account of Severs & Co. and Jörs & Co., but the proceeds could only be remitted to Severs & Co. Once in his hands there was no further control over them. The Plaintiffs not showing any contract by which the equity had been assigned to them relied upon the case of Frith and Forbes, but that had been partly overruled, and it applied only to a case between a consignor and a consignee the consignee being the bill holder. The Plaintiffs also relied on a long series of cases arising out of *ex parte* Waring; but the principle of that case had been completely misapprehended by them.

V.—*Ex-Parte* Waring referred to a case where there was a bill-holder, and two insolvent estates, and it was impossible to clear the two estates without paying off the bills, and it was therefore absolutely necessary that the matter should be cleared. The whole question, however, was only between the bill-holder and the general creditors of the Bankrupts, and the Court of Chancery followed only as a matter of practical convenience the rules in the Court of Bankruptcy; but they never went one inch beyond that, or attempted to interfere with the rights of solvent parties outside the two estates. The rule was adopted simply with a view to administering the estates. VI. The plaintiffs relied on the equity of the acceptor, that was, Severs; but what equity had he? He could have none against John Burd & Co. till he paid them what was due from him. He was indebted to the defendants on a bill of exchange which was maturing, and when the bankruptcy arose the defendants were protected by the mutual credit clauses in the Bankruptcy Act.

The learned Counsel here stated that these were the main points of his case which he desired to lay at once before His Lordship, and the Court was adjourned to 10 a.m. this day.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE 236.

Regina by Alfred Lister, acting Assistant Harbour-master, charged Lo-tseung, master of special permit junk No. 236, with throwing ballast into the Harbour on the 13th March, 1873, in violation of Ordinance 1 of 1862, section XIII.

Alfred Lister, sworn, stated he is acting Assistant Harbour Master. At 11.30 a.m. on the 13th instant he saw the defendant a little eastward of the slaughter-house in a ballast boat, which was full of old building rubbish. Some men in this boat were throwing the rubbish into the Harbour. He told the defendant to desist and to land what he had left. The boat at the time was thirty feet from the shore.

Defendant said Mr. Sharp instructed him to throw the rubbish there.

J. J. Collaco, sworn, stated he had been to see where defendant had deposited the rubbish and found it was within the line of sea wall in the neighbourhood.

Defendant was discharged.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL ESQ.

STEALING CHARCOAL.

A charcoal dealer residing in Lower Lascar Row, charged one Cheong-a-yow with stealing a quantity of charcoal from his shop door.

Defendant denied the charge, but several witnesses for the prosecution confirmed the evidence of complainant, and he was sent to one month's hard labour.

BOATMEN'S FIGHT.

European Constable Robert Clay, No. 69, charged two boatmen with having a fight on the Bank Wharf with bamboos and sticks.

Defendants denied the charge, said they had bamboos, but they were carrying bales of cotton.

Chinese constable 232 corroborated the evidence of last witness; saw the second defendant strike the first.

First defendant fined 50 cents, or two days; and second $1, or four days' hard labour.

HONEST COOKS.

Mr. Alexander Blecker, barman at the Praya Hotel, charged the cook, Chan-a-Chü, with stealing three onions.

Complainant stated large quantities of onions had been stolen lately, and he strongly suspected the defendant. At 8 p.m. of the 13th instant seeing the defendant leave the cook house to go out of the house, he took hold of him at the top of the stairs to search him; defendant thereon threw some onions out of the window; in defendant's pocket he found three onions valued two cents, and a piece of mutton suet about ¼lb. The things are the property of Capt. O'Flaherty. Defendant does not sleep on the premises; he was going home at the time.

Defendant denied that they were the property of Capt. O'Flaherty, said he bought them to make a pie for his own wife, with his own money.

The case then stood adjourned till 1 p.m. for the production of Captain O'Flaherty to identify the three onions and ¼lb. of suet, but Captain O'Flaherty did not appear.

His Worship asked defendant why he had them concealed in his pocket.

Defendant could not answer, but averred they were his own.

The case was then remanded to Monday, for Captain O'Flaherty to appear.

A BROTHEL ROW.

Chinese Constable No. 212 charged a well-dressed Chinese boy named Lee-a-on, and a respectably dressed prostitute named Wong-a-ping with creating a disturbance in West-street, the woman calling the man a thief.

First defendant said some time ago the second defendant loaned him $2, and he had not been able to refund it; last evening she saw him, and she abused him to get it back, and he told her he would pay in two weeks.

Second defendant said the first defendant came to see her some time back, and $2 was amongst her bed clothing. On her going into the back house, and returning, she missed her lover and the $2. The next day he came, and she asked him for it, and he said he would pay bye-and-bye; he never came, and seeing him last night, she asked him for it.

His Worship told her she should have charged him with the theft, and if she liked she could do so now.

Defendants were fined 50 cents each for disorderly conduct.

DOCK THEFTS.

A carpenter named Mun-a-tim, employed at the McDonald's slip, was charged by Albert Wagner, chief officer of the American bark *Edward James*, now on the slip, with stealing a quantity of copper nails, the property of the vessel, valued at 60 cents. As complainant, nor his witness, Jacob Thompson, did not think proper to attend and prosecute, and, Inspector Orley and P.C. 537 knew nothing of the case, defendant slipped the clutches of the law and was discharged.

KIDNAPPING.

Wong-yat-yan, a school-master residing in Yue-look-lane, charged a married woman named Lee-a-kew with having kidnapped his brother Wong-poon-leoy, aged 36, from Hongkong to Macao, on the 20th February.

Complainant stated he belongs to the district Kwi-shing where he has resided up to the 25th February. On the 15th February, his brother went to Hongkong to seek employment, and finding he did not return ten days after, he came to Hongkong to look for him, and took up his residence at Yue-look-lane. From information he received he went to defendant's house, he saw the defendant altering her surname from Wong to Cheong; asked her whether she had taken any coolies to Macao, and she said yes on the 20th February, she took one Wong-poon-leoy there, and after passing the emigration board was placed on board a ship the next day, his number on the books was 3,330. Has a witness to these facts.

Lee-wook-keen, a fisherman, who described himself as a horse-boy residing in Nullah-street in the charge-room, declared, said at 1.45 p.m. of the 20th February he met the defendant in company with a man named Wong-poon-leoy. He asked him where he was going, and he said he was going to Macao with defendant to look for employment. He then saw them go on board the Macao steamer. On the night of the 13th instant the complainant asked him where the police station was, and he shewed him the Wanchi station, where they went in. Never saw the defendant before. Has not seen Wong-poon-leoy since. On the day in question, when he saw defendant and complainant's brother on the Canton steamer wharf, he had been to Kowloon, and was walking about the wharf, and stayed till he saw them on board the Macao steamer, and till the steamer had started.

Defendant denied the charge altogether, said she was a honest hardworking woman, as also her husband, and on the day and hour in question, she was in Wanchai. Her husband was in Macao.

Wong-yat-yan, recalled, said that he did not know whether any coolie ship had sailed from Macao since the 20th February, the day he heard his brother had been placed on board.

Lee-wook-keen, recalled, said one Ayune, residing at Kowloon, told him that defendant's husband was the master of a barracoon in Macao.

His Worship remanded the case till Monday, for the purpose of H. E. the Governor communicating with the Portuguese Governor, with a view of getting back the man Wong-poon-leoy.

CATS AND DOWN-SPOUTS.

Cheong-a-hing, a servant boy to the occupant of No. 3, Canton Bazaar, summoned Indian constable No. 609, for allowing his down spout to be in a filthy state.

His Worship asked complainant to state his case.

Complainant said he resides on the ground floor of No. 3, Canton Bazaar, and the defendant resides on the upper floor, at 3 p.m. of the 11th instant the defendant was chasing a cat with a piece of fire wood. The cat jumped from the upper floor to the lower floor, into a pan of rice. The defendant threw the piece of wood at the cat, and broke his iron pan.

Mr. Mitchell,—Why, there is nothing about rice pans, cats, or pieces of firewood in your summons. In your application for the summons you only lay information about down-spouts.

Complainant.—Yes, this also.

Inspector Hazlett, sworn, stated on the application for the summons by the complainant, Inspector O'Brien made an inspection of the premises, and found the place clean. This morning, he himself had made an inspection of the place, and found the place clean.

Defendant said that on the day in question, he left his house at 9 a.m., and did not return till 5 p.m., so that it was impossible for him to be chasing the cat. There was a great number of rats in the house, and his cat was continually chasing them, and very likely in the chase after one went through a hole in the back kitchen, and fell on the pan, which broke. His wife told him on his return that the complainant had been up to demand payment for a pan.

Complainant, recalled, altered his statement, said it was the wife of defendant who threw the wood at the cat.

Complainant was severely reprimanded for the way he had brought things out.

Inspector Grimes said that defendant had 18 years' good character in the force. Discharged.

ROBBERY OF CARGO.

Inspector Stroud charged seven boatmen, two boatwomen, and two boys, named Leung-wah-ty, Ng-a-lai, Chai-a-chen, Lee-a-mew, Wong-a-sai, Wong-a-kon, Lee-a-pak, Kwok-a-lai, Chew-a-sai Lew-a-kwi, and Leung-a-kow, on suspicion of stealing seven bags of Putchuck, four bags of saltpetre, and a quantity of cotton, out of cargo discharged from the steamer *Japan* into lighter No. 28.

Chinese constable No. 215, declared, stated at 6 p.m. on the 13th instant from instructions he received from Inspector Stroud, he went in disguise with two other lukongs, No. 373 and 404, into a small sampan, to near Stone-cutters' Island, on the West-side; about a quarter of an hour after he saw a cargo boat coming over towards the Island from the harbour, cargo boat No. 28, and when near the island the cargo boat stopped and he observed a small fishing boat go alongside the cargo boat. He then saw some bags taken up from the hold of the cargoboat and placed on board the fishing boat. He immediately pulled off towards them, when the two boats separated, the cargo boat made for the harbour and the fishing boat made for Stonecutters island. He took down the number of the cargo boat, No. 28, and pursued the fishing boat. The fishing boat people set sail and used their oars, and made for Ty-pok-choy. He saw four men run on shore; he followed them, his boat got alongside the fishing boat, and as the men were all out of her, and he could not get hold of the men as they had run away, he took away the fishing boat, and found in her four bags of saltpetre and seven bags of Putchuck, half bag of rice, and a quantity of cotton, and two boat papers, viz., licence and special permit. He then brought the fishing boat and goods to the Inspector, and reported the circumstances to him. He then went with the Inspector to look for the cargo-boat, and he observed her sailing from the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's Wharf, and drop anchor off Peddar's Wharf. As they were coming alongside he saw three bags thrown overboard. A large grindstone was attached, but the bags would not sink with the stone. The first defendant jumped overboard from cargo boat No. 28, and he picked him up and put him in his boat. The rest of the defendants were arrested on board. A basket of Patchuck was also thrown overboard by the first defendant, through the rudder well, also a bag of cotton, and a quantity of empty bags. The bags were new. There were remnants of saltpetre about the hold near the rudder well.

Inspector Stroud, sworn, stated he is in charge of the water police. He has been engaged up to 2 a.m. of the 14th instant; he has not yet been able to hunt up the owners of the cargo, and other evidence necessary to conduct the prosecution of the case, he asked for a remand to enable him to do so.

The case was then remanded till Monday, the 17th instant.

STREET GAMBLING.

One of the gambling pests of Market-street, Taipingshan, was apprehended by Indian sergeant No. 606, in the act of managing a game of Fantan, mat, stick, and cash found in his possession. Defendant was recognised as an old hand at this game in the same locality, and was sent to one month's hard labor, and to sit in the stocks one hour on the scene, himself to carry them there and back.

THE OLD BEER CASE.

The old spurious beer case, tried some time back, in which Inspector Grimes charged the master of a house in one of the five lanes, and of the Tuck-woh-hong in a lane beside the Liverpool Arms with bottling spurious beer and other liquors, and fraudently labelling the bottles with Bass and Co.'s, and other labels cropped up again, Inspector Grimes having procured a summons against the master of the Tuck-woh-hong to answer why the beer and other spurious liquors should not be confiscated.

Inspector Grimes said defendant could not be found, and from the time of the case being tried till now, defendant had not yet returned to the colony.

Mr. Mitchell said the amount of stuff seized if he recollected aright, was an immense quantity, and it involved great responsibility on all concerned in the case to deal with it, though the opinions before him from the Attorney General were very conclusive. The clause under which the magistrates had power was 9, of 1867, which states that all liquors found on premises must be detained until ascertained to be spurious, and if spurious to be confiscated, but if found to be not spurious must be returned. Now the owner of the stuff has absconded, and doubtless never will return again, knowing the grave charge against him; still he might return and claim that it was not spurious, therefore in this case evidence must be produced to shew from analysis that it is spurious.

Inspector Grimes.—The Colonial-Surgeon can be produced to give evidence on that point.

Mr. Mitchell.—Yes, the Colonial Surgeon must give evidence, and I will remand the case for further consideration.

OBSTRUCTION.

A compradore, occupant of a shop in Scott Lane, was summoned by Indian Sergeant No. 606, for obstructing the lane with anchors, capstans, and other iron work, thereby causing an obstruction to the passer-by.

His Worship contended that the lane was private property, and not public.

Inspector Grimes thought it was public, because the public passed to and fro throughout the day, but admitted it was locked up by a gate at each end every night.

Mr. Collins, the chief clerk of the Court, gave it as his opinion that it was private.

Mr. Tonnochy, who happened to be in the Court at the time, gave in his opinion that it was private also.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

Chinese constable 158 summoned Baboo, occupant of house No. 87, Praya West, for obstructing the wharf with bags of sugar, to such an extent that the whole road was blocked up. The occupant of the house not being in the Colony, having gone to Canton on the day of issue of summons, the watchman appeared instead, and denied the sugar to be his master's. However, having no witness, and latterly half admitting the ownership, he was fined $5.

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

(*Times.*)

It is now nearly twenty years since the Russians under General Perowsky appeared before the city of Khiva and received the nominal submission of the Khan. A former expedition in 1839, under the same General, had grievously failed, men, horses, and camels perishing in multitudes on the steppe. The Russian prisoners whom the Khivans had made in barbaric fashion from caravans or outstations had been restored only through the intervention of England. But the expedition of 1854 was thought at the time by the Russians to have broken the spirit, or, at least, quelled the insolence, of the Khan and his subjects. A very short time sufficed to show that this expectation was groundless. No sooner were the Russian forces recalled than the Khan Mohammed Amin, who had promised to bear faithful allegiance to the Czar, encouraged, or permitted, a return to the old state of chronic hostility, and under his successor the feud still prevails. Against this boldest and most obstinate of the Tartar communities a new expedition is about to be directed. A correspondent who writes to us from St. Petersburg gives important and trustworthy details of this projected enterprise, which will probably be one of the most considerable Russia has undertaken in Central Asia. More than once within the last few years the Russians have desired to punish their old enemies, with whom they have a standing quarrel of a hundred and fifty years. The expedition, or reconnaissance, as it is termed, under Colonel Markosoff turned out unfortunately, and his failure has naturally given new spirit to the Khivans. We are now informed of a far more powerful expedition, which has been resolved upon after deliberation by the Emperor in Council, and will be executed by all the forces of which the Russians can dispose in those Provinces. The Khivans have, it is said, taken the offensive; the steppe is in commotion as far as Orenburg itself. It is necessary, say the Russians, to fight for the very existence of the Czar's authority in the Khirgiz region. Hence, expeditionary columns will start from Orenburg, from Krasnovodsk, and from a point on the Sir-Daria, and converge on Khiva.

Possibly this campaign will present great difficulties to the Russians, and give their adversaries the opportunity of again showing that unconquerable spirit which has distinguished them during so many generations. But, having regard to the advances which have been made by the Russians during the last ten years, and the aid they receive from modern science, it would be unreasonable to expect any other termination than the defeat of the Khivans. The Russians are now firmly fixed on the Sea of Aral, their steamers ply on the Sir-Daria, and a great country stretching north and east of Khiva is in their possession, and furnishes them with resources. When a powerful military Empire, with no other work on hand, undertakes in earnest the chastisement of an Asiatic Principality, there can be little doubt of the result. The campaign may be long and troublesome, the hardships many, the loss of life comparatively great; but, in the end, a Russian General will once more penetrate to the capital of the Khanate, prepared to repeat and enforce the demands made by Perowsky in 1854, if not to establish more directly the authority of Czar. The campaign will be followed with some interest in England, not only on account of its singular military features, but as bearing on the large political question of Russian influence in Central Asia. It is well known that the Ruler of Khiva has asked for the mediation of the Government of India, and that it has been declined. If even Khiva were nearer and more accessible to us, it would be difficult to take up a position as the defenders or the sureties of a people so wild and aggressive. Whatever may be the designs of Russia, a pretext is given for her advances in the irreclaimable propensity to murder and theft which distinguishes the Khivans themselves. They are the most conspicuous examples of the hopeless barbarism of the Central Asian tribes, and while they might give lessons in Mussulman bigotry to the morose Bokhariens themselves, they have a wildness and ferocity all their own.

While, however, we are unable to say that the Khivans have any good quality, except their courage, and while we recognize that in the interest of civilization they should be brought to respect the persons and property of travellers, we cannot but think that it would conduce to the settlement of the relations between the Russian and British Empires if the Russians were to content themselves with obtaining security for the future, and to leave the Khan to his independence. An advance of the Russians along the Amu-Daria is a movement which must inevitably tend to create an antagonism between the two Empires, and if, as the Russians profess to desire, there is to be a barrier of nationality between us, it cannot be more advantageously established than by leaving the States which border on this river to the administration of their present rulers. The Khivans may be checked in their predatory habits, and the Khan made to understand, as the Princes of our Indian system have been made to understand, that he is responsible for his subjects, and that the maintenance of his personal authority will depend on his good behaviour. The Khivans cannot be worse than some of the tribes on our North-West frontier whom we have tamed and made into decent neighbours. As they have appealed to the Governor-General of India and to the Sultan, they may possibly be disposed to listen to the advice which either of these potentates would give. This advice would certainly be that their existence as an independent community depends on their own conduct. Should the Russian Government be sincere in its declaration that it seeks the extension of commerce and the pacification of its frontier in Central Asia rather than new conquests, there might be no great difficulty in placing the relations between Russia and the Tartar Principalities on such a basis as would give the former inestimable benefits without exciting any foreign jealousies.

We believe that the representations which Count Schouvaloff has been commissioned to make to the Queen's Government are not inconsistent with this view. Of course, nothing that a diplomatist utters can bind his Government at a future time and under altered circumstances; and, moreover, it will naturally be suggested that a Russian Envoy will only say what it is desired that a rival Power shall believe. But, after all, we must in international dealings assume the sincerity of formal assertions, unless there be some obvious reason for doubting it. Count Schouvaloff, we believe, represents that the expedition to Khiva resembles that of the British to Abyssinia in two respects—firstly, that the object is to deliver a number of Russians from captivity; and, secondly, that there is no intention to occupy the country permanently. It is, in fact, explicitly declared that under no circumstances will the Khivan territory be incorporated with Russia, and that the officers in command have received strict orders not to remain in the country any longer than is necessary to effect the purpose of delivering the prisoners. The general professions of a desire to live on terms of amity with England may be vague and mean very little, but here is the definite declaration of a purpose which may be tested at no distant time by events. In answer to such assurances it only need be said that their fulfilment will tend more than any "understanding," or even any written treaty, to remove the jealousy between the two Asiatic Empires. For this reason we trust that when Khiva is humbled the Russians will retrace their march over the steppe with as much readiness as we came down from the highlands of Abyssinia.

A SINGULAR APPLICATION.

At the Hammersmith police-court, a respectably dressed woman handed a letter to Mr. Ingham, who read aloud some portions of it. The gist of the letter, the reporter says, was that the applicant was annoyed by some persons "practising electric gas fumes upon her." The applicant said the persons in question passed fumes before her nose and made her stagger. She did not know who they were. Mr. Ingham said that unless she knew who the persons were he could not do anything in the matter. The applicant said there was a conspiracy to annoy her and her husband. She had lived at Chiswick, and has been obliged to change her residence several times. Mr. Ingham said that some time ago a person complained of having the foot-rot in the same way, and could not tell who caused it. He (Mr. Ingham) could not do anything for him. The magistrate instructed the officers of the court to tell the applicant where the police-station was, and said that she could make her complaint there.

THE SURPLUS OF THE REVENUE.

The *Economist* says that Mr. Lowe seems to have astonished the deputation which waited on him the other day, by saying that he would not have sufficient funds next year to repeal the malt tax. There are two popular errors in the matter. First, it is imagined that the sum due to America under the award of the Arbitration at Geneva will be paid out of the surplus of this year—that is, of the year ending the 31st of March, 1873. But this surplus is by law already disposed of. By the 16th section of "The Exchequer and Audit Act, 1866," the Treasury is required "within fifteen days after the expiration of the quarters ending on the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December," "to prepare an account of the revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom" in the twelve months ending on such quarter days respectively, and if there shall "appear to be a surplus of income above expenditure," one-fourth of such surplus "shall be applicable to the reduction of the national debt" in the manner the Act directs. In consequence the surplus of this year is already in part applied, and unless the law is altered, or some other unusual step taken, will in the end be completely applied to the liquidation of the public debt. Secondly, as we may assume that we shall not borrow to pay America, the sum requisite must come out of the surplus of next year—the year ending March 31st, 1874, and we do not yet know what that surplus will be. Early next April Mr. Lowe—the *Economist* thinks there is no doubt that he will then be in office—will give us an account of the ways and means for the coming twelve months, and out of these ways and means he will have to make provision for the *Alabama* penalty of £3,250,000. This will necessarily make a large diminution from any surplus which that account may show, or as Mr. Lowe puts it, "will make that surplus rather apparent than real." There is also an idea that the Geneva penalty may be paid out of the Government balance at the Bank. The *Economist* holds that, except on rare occasions, it is unfortunate that the Government should have to borrow in the money market. It has happened before, and may happen again, that it becomes a borrower just when money is most scarce, and not only raises the value of money to all who want it, but may compel some to go altogether without it who otherwise would have obtained it. But, setting this aside, if the balance is too large, it ought in such prosperous times as these to be appropriated to the diminution of our debt. It is part of our permanent assets, and we ought not to use it for the payment of a current liability. It is as if an impoverished landlord were to sell an estate to pay for an unsuccessful lawsuit. We ought to pay the *Alabama* penalty out of current revenue; no other course is sound financially or wise politically.

THE VANE LEGITIMACY CASE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, January 18th.*)

The Lords Justices this morning delivered judgment in the case of Vane v. Vane, in which Frederick Henry Vane sought to establish his claim to the Vane baronetcy and estates. The plaintiff's bill stated that on March 9th, 1797, Sir Frederick F. Vane married Hannah Bowerbank, with whom he had previously lived, and by whom he had had three children. The question which arose in the suit was as to the legitimacy of the third child. The bill alleged that early in the year 1797 Sir Frederick suddenly told Hannah Bowerbank that he had procured a licence for their marriage, which was to take place the following day; that the announcement had such an effect upon her, that she was prematurely delivered of a third child; that on March 9th, 1797, Sir Frederick Vane and Hannah Bowerbank were married; and that on the 9th April following the child was baptised under the name of Francis Fletcher Vane, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, but that the register was afterwards tampered with, so as to make it appear that he was born on March 29th, 1797, and therefore legitimate. After the marriage Sir Frederick and Lady Vane had a son, the plaintiff, who was born in May, 1807, but Francis was always spoken of and treated by his father as his legitimate son and heir apparent. Upon Francis coming of age he and his father barred the entail, the estates having been limited in strict settlement by the will of Sir Frederick's father upon Sir Frederick and his issue in tail male. In 1823 Francis married, and on his marriage the estates were settled on him for life, with remainder to the first and other sons of the marriage in tail male, a jointure being limited to his wife. The bill alleged that she and her father, who negotiated the terms of the settlement, were well aware at the time that Francis was illegitimate. Sir Frederick died in 1832 and was succeeded by Francis, who died in 1842, and was succeeded by the defendant, Henry Ralph Vane, his eldest son. The plaintiff had spent most of his time abroad since 1826, and it was not until 1866 that in consequence of a conversation which took place between his wife and the defendant Lady Olivia Vane, the widow of his brother Francis, that he entertained doubts as to his brother's legitimacy, and was induced to make the inquires which led to the filing of this bill, which prayed a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to the estates as the eldest legitimate son of Sir Frederick, and that the defendant might be ordered to deliver up possession accordingly.

The case originally came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on demurrers put in by the defendants for want of equity, and also on the ground that the plaintiff's claim was barred by the statute of limitations; Sir R. Raggallay, Mr. J Pearson, and Mr. A. G. Marten being counsel for the defendants; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Glasse, and Mr. Smart for the plaintiff. The Vice-Chancellor held that inasmuch as the plaintiff knew nothing of the alleged fraud till 1866—and according to the allegations of the bill it was a concealed fraud—the statute of limitations did not apply to this case, and being of opinion that the plaintiff had shown a case which required an answer, his honour overruled the demurrers. The defendants then appealed to their lordships.

Lord Justice James, in delivering their lordship's judgment, said the only question they had to determine was, whether the defendants ought or ought not to put in an answer to the plaintiff's allegation. The court had nothing now to do with the probability or improbability of the plaintiff's story, with the probability or improbability of his ultimate success at the hearing, nor with any considerations of hardship to a widow and son, themselves innocent of the fraud alleged to have been committed by persons who had died many years ago. The plaintiff's case must for this purpose be taken to be true as stated by him. Unless his case was affected by lapse of time, by the operation of the statute of limitations, or by some countervailing equity on the part of the defendants, that case seemed to be a perfectly clear one. It was as gross a fraud as could well be conceived. The defendants were compelled to admit that if the suppositious child were now alive the court would not allow his possession of the estate to be a bar, under the statute of limitations, to the plaintiff's claim. A knowledge on the part of the person through whom the defendants derived their title of the fraud alleged by the plaintiff, must be taken to be knowledge of it also on the part of the defendants. Therefore the defendants must proceed to meet the plaintiff's case by answering his bill, and this appeal must be dismissed with costs.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.—The number of journals now published in Austria and Hungary is 1,016, of which 204 are political organs and 642 are non-political, while 170 are both the one and the other. These papers are printed in a great variety of languages: 600 in German, 170 in Hungarian, 79 in the Czech dialect, 53 in Polish, 50 in Italian, 22 in Slavonian, 8 in Roumanian, 3 in Hebrew, and 2 each in Greek and French. Vienna alone has 340 journals: 59 political, and 281 non-political, and of these 337 are German.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Hart v. von Gumpach.

Judgment in this case was pronounced by their Lordships on the 28th January. It was an appeal from Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, and raised several important questions as to privileged communications, and as to whether malice had been sustained. Sir Montague Smith delivered judgment, and narrated the facts, and discussed the questions which had been argued before their Lordships by Sir John Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Herschell, Q.C., for the appellant; and by Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Myburg for the respondent.

The facts showed that Von Gumpach, an astronomer and naturalised British subject, was engaged in London by Mr. Hart, who holds a high official appointment in the service of the Emperor of China, to proceed to Peking to teach the Chinese the Western sciences, with a view to the "regeneration of China." After the respondent had been some time at Peking, he was, he alleged dismissed by the Foreign Board by the misrepresentations of Mr. Hart. An action was instituted in the Supreme Court against Mr. Hart, and several points arose as to privileged communications and malice. A claim of £3,000 was made for compensation, and £700 for salary. The jury awarded £1,800 as compensation, and gave a verdict for the salary. There had been a demurrer and also a rule for new trial, which were decided in favour of the then plaintiff, the present respondent. Mr. Hart was a British subject, and alleged that claims made on him by Von Gumpach, being in respect of acts done in China by the appellant as a high official functionary of the Chinese Empire, could not be inquired into and adjudicated upon by Her Majesty's Court for China and Japan, and he was not civilly answerable to the Court; that the reports made by the appellant to the Chinese Government with respect to the conduct of the respondent, as a subordinate official of the same Government, were absolutely privileged; and that such privilege afforded a defence to an action in the Court. Further, the contention on the part of Mr. Hart was that, if not absolutely privileged, the learned Judge ought to have directed the jury that the reports were so far privileged that the action would not lie in respect of them, except upon proof that the appellant was actuated by express malice in making them, and that the learned Judge ought to have told the jury that there was no evidence of malice. It was also alleged that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the damages were excessive. These points were fully argued when the appeal was heard, and their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

His Lordship (Sir Montague Smith), in giving judgment, reviewed the questions raised in the action, and referred to the decision of their Lordships in the recent case of "Laughton v. the Bishop of Sodor and Man," as to privileged communications as to express malice. Their Lordships considered that reports made by Mr. Hart to the Chinese Government were privileged, and that malice had not been shown. The result was that their Lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty that, as the verdict was against the evidence, the two orders of the Court be reversed, and, if required, a new trial be held.

The respondent will pay the costs.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(Times.)

The last of many strange episodes in the inexhaustible Tichborne Case terminated yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench, which had never, perhaps, been so thronged even during the most exciting stages of the great trial. It will be remembered that on Monday week Mr. Whalley and Mr. Guildford Onslow were summoned before the Court to account for language used by them at St. James's Hall in promoting the so-called Tichborne Defence Fund, and that, having apologized for this language, they were condemned to pay a fine of £100 each. On that very evening another meeting was held at Brighton, under the presidency of Mr. Skipworth, a member of the Bar, who had also been Chairman at St. James's Hall, and who had just been hearing the judgment pronounced in the Court of Queen's Bench on Messrs. Whalley and Onslow. On the following Wednesday the Chief Justice called the attention of the Attorney-General to the reports of this meeting, at which the Claimant himself was present, observing that if those reports were correct a fresh and still grosser contempt of Court had been committed at Brighton. Accordingly, on Saturday last, Mr. Hawkins, at the request of the Attorney-General, moved that Mr. Skipworth, who resides near Lincoln, should be required to attend the Court and answer for the contemptuous words attributed to him. Mr. Justice Blackburn, however, after perusing the report, was of opinion that an order should be issued, on the authority of the Court itself, against the Claimant as well as against Mr. Skipworth, and both appeared yesterday in person before all the Judges of the Queen's Bench, except the Lord Chief-Justice. After the affidavit in support of the order had been read, Mr. Skipworth handed in a paper to be read by one of the Masters, whereas the Claimant, declining the assistance of Counsel, followed with an effective address on his own behalf. Upon full consideration, the Court found both guilty of a wilful contempt, but thought it right to draw a distinction between them as regarded the degree of criminality and the measure of punishment. Mr. Skipworth was therefore sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in Holloway Gaol and to pay a fine of £500. The Claimant was simply required to give security, in a sum of £1,000 on his own recognizances and those of a surety, against the repetition of a similar offence during the next three months; and, the recognizances having been perfected on the spot, he was forthwith discharged.

No one who reflects dispassionately on the circumstances will be disposed to regard these sentences as unduly severe. While there is something, at first sight, repugnant to English feeling in the spectacle of a Court enforcing respect for its own dignity by pains and penalties, not a word can be said against the exercise of this power in the present instance. Never was there a more outrageous and deliberate contempt of Court, or one more directly calculated to prejudice the administration of justice, than was brought home to Mr. Skipworth and the Claimant. In his speech from the chair at Brighton Mr. Skipworth not only denounced the punishment inflicted on Messrs. Whalley and Guildford Onslow in unmeasured terms, vowing that he would have cut off his own hand or gone to prison rather than apologize, but defied the Lord Chief Justice to meddle with himself, roundly charged the whole Court of Queen's Bench with partiality, and declared the Lord Chief Justice in particular unfit to preside at the forthcoming trial. The Claimant emphatically reiterated this last statement, and protested that the Lord Chief Justice had prejudged his cause four years ago by speaking of him at a Club as a rank impostor. Upon this and other grounds he announced his intention to hold the Lord Chief-Justice, in turn, responsible for a contempt of Court, as well as to petition Parliament against being tried by him. In other words, a prisoner on bail for perjury, aided and abetted by a barrister, indulged at a public meeting in the most insolent abuse of a Judge who, in the discharge of his duty, had dared to impose moderate fines on two others of his partisans, and who might possibly have to sit in judgment on himself. No sentimental considerations whatever can outweigh the necessity of checking so unscrupulous an attempt to embarrass the course of justice by popular clamour or intimidation. Had the case been reversed,—had the Lord Chief-Justice and his brethren dismissed the charge against Messrs. Whalley and Onslow as groundless, and had they been thereupon attacked by parties interested in the prosecution as they have been attacked by parties interested in the defence,—every one would have felt that it was a monstrous interference with a pending trial and must be sternly put down. But society has its lights as well as individuals, and were it possible for the promoters of this agitation to succeed in the objects they manifestly have in view, it is not the Crown, but the nation at large, that would sustain a grievous wrong. At the same time, the Court probably showed a wise discretion in dealing more leniently with the Claimant than with Mr. Skipworth. We should infer, indeed, from the rambling affidavit of Mr. Skipworth, as well as from his other effusions read yesterday in Court, that he is an amiable and honest enthusiast. Yet there is at least method in the madness of his reported speech; nor did he, in begging pardon for hissing the Lord Chief Justice, profess the least contrition for any one of his more articulate utterances. The Claimant had rather more excuse for his offensive ebullition, since he cannot be assumed to have either the knowledge or the self-respect of a barrister, and certainly had been subjected by the Attorney-General to vituperation without stint. Moreover, a prosecution for perjury at the expense of the State is hanging over his head, and, however indecent it may be for a defendant released on bail to abuse his liberty by endeavouring to procure a preliminary acquittal from public meetings, he may fairly be allowed a certain latitude in raising money for his defence. Upon the whole, our conclusion is that he richly deserved the same term of imprisonment as Mr. Skipworth, but that, in the real interests of justice it was better to inflict the *minimum* penalty upon him.

Let us now invite any well-meaning persons who may be of the same mind as Mr. Skipworth to consider seriously whether any good end can be served by a repetition of such meetings as that called at Brighton to censure the Court of Queen's Bench. We do not hesitate to say that, quite apart from the question of his identity, we reprobate the sympathy lavished on the Claimant as thoroughly discreditable to English good sense. It is really difficult to determine whether upon his own showing or upon that of the Tichborne family he is more utterly unworthy of sympathy; nor can we help suspecting they many of his admirers in the humbler classes are the victims of a ludicrous confusion of ideas. They half believe that he is the legitimate heir to an ancient title and estate, and they half believe that he is a thoroughbred Wapping butcher of like passions and tastes with themselves. They pay him the homage claimed by rank under the former impression, and at the same moment they have a fellow-feeling with him as of their own flesh and blood under the latter impression, realizing but very imperfectly the elementary fact that if he is Roger Tichborne, he cannot also be Arthur Orton. As for the cloud which he admits to rest on certain passages of his earlier life, it is effaced, in their eyes, by the absurd notion that London society is leagued with the Government to run him down—as if it mattered to any human being outside the Tichborne family and the little circle of their friends whether he or the child now in possession enjoys the baronetcy and property. But, however this may be, and whatever may be said in extenuation of what appears to us a most unreasonable perversion of popular sentiment, nothing can justify men holding the position of Mr. Skipworth, still less members of the Legislature, in encouraging ignorant people to impugn the integrity of the Bench. It would be almost impossible to find a Judge or juror who has literally no preconceived opinion as to whether the Claimant perjured himself in swearing that he is Roger Tichborne. If, therefore, an entire absence of preconceived opinion be a necessary qualification for either office, he must be tried, if at all, in some foreign country. If, on the other hand, perfect impartiality, and not an impossible oblivion of past evidence, be an adequate safeguard for justice, there is no pretence for doubting that he will obtain a fair trial, with the full benefit of all the humane presumptions which the law allows to the accused.

AUNT NETTY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

There is an old Shawnee Indian woman living near the head-waters of Cache branch of Indian Creek, Missouri, whose habits and mode of living appear to be more peculiar than pleasant. Her real name is Net-talla-quah, but she is familiarly called in the neighbourhood Aunt Netty. She occupies a small log cabin in a rocky cleft, and is supposed to be about ninety years old. A reporter of the *Kansas City Times* lately paid this lady a visit, not without some difficulty, for her hut is guarded by a huge mastiff, who strongly objects to strangers, and made a fierce attack on the *Kansas City Times* representative. On entering the hut Aunt Netty was discovered seated near the fire, smoking a pipe, and was bribed by some whisky and tobacco to display her treasures. Dragging out a large box and barrel, she pulled out first a large "blue racer," and then a perfect knot of mixed snakes, spotted, striped, and yellow, whom she called by their names as they uncoiled themselves on the hearth in the warmth of the fire. She then produced a large yellow and black boa constrictor, and a huge brown snake of an unknown variety, turning them also loose on the hearth. She next dragged forth an old wolf-skin robe from her bed in a corner near the fire, and unrolled a perfect medley of rattlesnakes of all hues, sizes, thicknesses, and ages. These she handled roughly, rolling the mass of reptiles on the hearth, and while chattering a horrid gibberish proceeded to wind two of the largest snakes round her wrinkled neck. Upon the walls hung a variety of snake-skins, dried snakes' heads, lizards, and pieces of dried meat, and the effluvium arising from these living and dead reptiles is described as overpowering; indeed, the *Kansas City Times* reporter, overcome by the closeness of the atmosphere, was compelled to beat a retreat, and bade farewell to Aunt Netty and her pets without any wish to repeat his visit.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 14TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $630 to $635, cash and credit, little doing; Old Patna, $645 to $652½, cash and credit, little doing; New Benares, $570 to $575, cash and credit, little doing; Old Benares, $600 to $605, cash and credit, little doing; Malwa, $600 to $605, cash and credit; stock reduced to about 60 chests.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—58 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,100 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 27 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$52 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$320 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$36 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$28 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—9 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 128 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—$20 per share discount, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—35 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand .... —
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5¼ to 4/5⅜
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/5⅜
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5⅜
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight .... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228¼
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228¼
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight 74¾
Bank, 15 days sight 74¼
Private, 30 days' sight 75¼

SALES ON MARCH 14TH, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.50, by Mee-chong to travelling trader.
Sugar Candy, 100 packages, at $9.55, by Mee-chong to travelling trader.
China Root, 200 piculs, at $3.50, by Mee-chong to travelling merchant.
White Alum, 1,000 piculs, at $1.71, by Mee-chong to travelling trader.
Dried Lung Ngan, 20 piculs, at $3.50, by Tye-foong-shun to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50-lbs., 1,000 bags, at $1.72, by Tong-sang-loong to local trader.
White Wax, 3 pieces, at $63.50, by Tye-lee to travelling trader.
Fungus, 2 bags, at $45.50, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 2 cases, at $63.00, by Yue-shun-tye to travelling trader.
Rhinoceros' Horns, 10 catties, at $1,280.00, by Yee-shun-tye to travelling trader.
Green Peas, 100 piculs, at $2.00, by Yee-shun-tye to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $18.70, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.50, by Yuen-fat to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON	Harwich	Thomas Dickson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Alhambra	Nelson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Green Jacket	Krogh	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Iphigenia	Quedens	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Dragon	McClemmon	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alden Besse	Besse	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Nyassa	Garrioch	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Cap-sing-moon	Sorenson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Canadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Forward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	Japan (str.)	De Smidt	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Candelaria	Barredo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Hoogly (str.)	Rapatel	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.
„ COATINGS for Spring Wear.
FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.
QUILTINGS for VESTS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.
COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.
REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.
PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
A Large Assortment of
DAMASK CLOTHS,
„ NAPKINS to match,
„ DOYLIES,
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.
DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.
LACE CURTAINS.
ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.
BED QUILTS.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.
BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.
TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS.
SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.
365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

GREAT REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
ONE MONTH FROM DATE.
NOW PUBLISHING.
FLOYD'S SOUTH CHINA ALBUM.
PRICE, $13 for FIFTY VIEWS, unmounted, with printed description of every Photograph (Entered at Stationers' Hall.)
Sets in well bound volumes can be obtained at $18.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Establishment of
W. P. FLOYD,
Wyndham Street.
1m 322 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

GERMAN SELTZER,
IN STONE BOTTLES.
THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 1988 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

NOW READY
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

榮 記 煤 號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"HOOGLY,"
Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
399 Hongkong, 14th March, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 421 Hongkong, 14th March, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"PRIAM"
will be despatched on or about 17th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 %, all risks, 23/. %, F. P. A.
„ Silk 19/. %. do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
11d 376 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamer
"JAPAN,"
Captain de Smidt, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
7d 407 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [400

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [401

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Ship
"DRAGON,"
McClemmon, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 408 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)
THE well-known *A* 1 British Clipper Barque
"FORWARD,"
Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 409 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE *direct.*
THE *A* 1 Clipper Barque
"CAP-SING-MOON,"
Captain Sorenson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 394 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 American Clipper Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Patterson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 388 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE new *A* 1 German Barque
"IPHIGENIA,"
480 Tons, Capt. Quedens, having three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 272 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"HARWICH,"
Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG (*Direct.*)
THE *A* 1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
"GREEN JACKET,"
Kogh, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 271 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE *A* 1 Ship
"CANADIENNE,"
Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 154 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"CANDELARIA,"
Barredo, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 243 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
shortly expected from Amoy, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 355 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Ship
"ALHAMBRA,"
Captain Nelson, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE *A* 1 German Barkantine
"ANNA."
Eisenmenger, Master, of 227 tons Register.
Apply to
BOURJAU & Co.
tf 356 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *TRAVANCORE*, Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

**** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PROVENCE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 27th March, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco May 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

廣 記 煤 炭
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per French Mail Packet *Hoogly*, to-day, the 15th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packets *Japan* and *Historian*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 19th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 19th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 20th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 20th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 20th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 20th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi	34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles	34 „ „ „
When forwarded viâ Southampton	28 „ „ „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 34 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified, that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Batavia, when forwarded by French Packet, will be 18 cents for each half ounce, pre-payment compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General-Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded viâ Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2	18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5	36 „
Above £5 and not exceeding £7	54 „
Above £7 and not exceeding £10	72 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per

	For each ¼ ounce
French Packet is	12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi	18 „
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles	12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight	2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces	4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces	8 „

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

British Columbia having become a part of the Dominion of Canada, all correspondence for that Province (including that for Vancouver's Island,) will henceforth be chargeable with the same rates of Postage, and will be subject to the same regulations of transmission, as correspondence for other parts of Canada, viz.:—

	For each half ounce Letter.	For each News paper or Price Current.
When sent viâ Southampton	28	6
When sent viâ Brindisi	34	10
When sent per French Packet	36	8

	For each 4 ounces of Books or Packets of Patterns.	Registration fee.
When sent viâ Southampton	12	16
When sent viâ Brindisi	18	16
When sent per French Packet	16	16

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

Extracts.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Whist; sir! would ye plaze to spake aisy
And sit ye down there by the dure?
She sleeps, sir, so light and so restless,
She hears every step on the flure.
What ails her? God knows! She's been weakly
For months; and the heat drives her wild;
The Summer has wasted and worn her
Till she's only the ghost of a child.

All I have? Yes, she is, and God help me!
I'd three little darlints beside,
As purty as iver ye see, sir,
But wan by wan they drooped like, and died.
What was it that tuk them? ye're askin';
Why poverty, sure, and no doubt!
They perished for food and fresh air, sir,
Like flowers dried up in the drought.

It was dreadful to lose them? Ah, was it!
It seemed like my heart-strings would break;
But there's days when, wid want and wid sorrow
I'm thankful they're gone—for their sake!
Their father? Well, sir, saints forgive me!
It's a foul tongue that lowers its own!
But what wid the sthrikes and the liquor,
I'd better be sthrugglin' alone!

Do I want to keep this wan? The darlint,
The last and dearest of all!
Shure, you're niver a father yourself, sir,
Or you wouldn't be askin' at all!
What is that? Milk and food for the baby!
A docther and medicine free!
You're hunting out all the sick children,
An' poor, toilin' mothers like me!

God bless you! and thim that have sent you!
A new life you've given me, so,
Shure, sir, won't you look in the cradle
At the colleen you've saved, 'fore you go?
Oh, mother o' mercies! have pity!
Oh, darlint, why couldn't you wait!
Dead! dead! an' the help in the dureway!
Too late! Oh, my baby! too late!

LAOTIAN SLAVES.

The king's slaves are really slaves, whether they have been taken in war, or reduced to slavery by legal sentence. Any one, pursued for a delinquency or a crime, who takes refuge in a pagoda, is protected by the right of asylum, on condition of becoming a slave, or rather a bonze, for life. True slavery, in all the horror of the word—slavery from simply being basely carried off, with no deliverance but by death or escape—is inflicted only upon savages. These, trapped by ambushments, or driven off like fallow-deer by the man-hunters, are torn from their forests, chained, and taken to the chief places of Laos, Siam, or Cambodia. At Pnom-Penh they are in especial demand, and are paid for more liberally than Annamite or Cambodian slaves. They are worth eight hundred francs there, while the Cambodian is hardly worth more than five hundred, and no more than two hundred will be given for an Annamite. The difference in the conditions of the slavery has something to do with this difference in value; but the main thing which determines it is the degree of confidence the master can put in the uprightness of the slave, according to the race to which he belongs. The Annamites on the one hand, and the Laotians and Cambodians on the other, give themselves up to this shameful trade. When I asked a mandarin the worth of the chief articles of merchandise in his village, he never failed, after mentioning rice, cotton, or silk, to add the slaves, whose value fluctuates, like that of other things, according to the law of supply and demand. Young, good-looking virgin girls are sold to the rich men, who buy a mistress for about the same sum as a pleasure-elephant costs.—*From "Travels in Indo-China and the Chinese Empire," by Louis de Carné.*

EAST AND WEST.

Accustomed, whether as tribes or as soldiers, to choose their own chiefs, our ancestors preserved even in the submission of their faith the remembrance of their patrimonial liberty, and grafted upon Christianity the institutions which they had brought from their forests. A human monarchy was founded by them side by side with the divine monarchy; a civil and warlike aristocracy side by side with the aristocracy of the episcopate. Tacitus, relating to his age the customs of the Germans, gave this celebrated expression: *Reges ex nobilitate, duces ex virtute sumunt.* "They called their kings from birth, their military chiefs from courage." This expression was as the law of a new world. Whilst the East bent its dishonoured head under Cæsarism, and pompously wore the toga of a fictitious nobility, the West became based upon a right of inheritance tempered by election, and created a patriciate by the sword and by the soil; by the sword, which makes devotedness, by the soil, which makes independence. The general affairs, instead of being treated in a council of revocable functionaries or in a senate as null in power as great in name, were to be treated in assemblies which had at the same time the weight and the reality of greatness. The bishops appeared there at the right hand of the barons; and human speech, silent from the time of Cæsar, rose again under a form before unknown to it, at the same time religious and civic, borrowing from the Gospel its unction, from camps their virility, from the nation its sovereign majesty. Thereby, the West suddenly became placed, at the very outset of its career, under the inspiration of public life. The old Germanic liberties became allied to the young liberties of the Gospel, the city of modern time was seen rising from the ruins of antiquity, and Rome, already dead, Athens, which was no more, Jerusalem, buried under its curse, all the three extinct but immortal, awoke living in a republic greater and holier than their own, which had Christ for head, the Gospel for charter, the brotherhood of mankind for cement, Europe for frontier, and eternity for future. That which until then had been wanting to Christianity—namely, a people—was given to it. Instead of that bloody corpse which was called the Roman empire, and of that ridiculous society which was called the Greek empire, Christianity had a people, barbarian indeed, but young in body and hale in spirit, able to redeem great faults by great virtues, and sure of its future civilisation in the simple course of time and truth. All these elements blended together under new forms, religion and war, birth and election, independence and trust, prepared souls for something which had no name in history, and which has remained famous and cherished after having disappeared. The ancients had known courage, but courage in the service of country in order to defend and aggrandise it, and which, cleaving to no other virtue than itself, to no gentler and wider sentiment, left to the hero only a name, the name of a soldier; to glory only a title, contempt of death. A noble work, doubtless, and worthy of respect! The barbarian also was a soldier; like the Greek or the Roman, he despised death, and like them, he loved his country. Nevertheless, baptised in the light and meekness of Christ, he had received from his sword another revelation, a word which it had not spoken to Themistocles, and which the Scipios never heard. The sword said to Themistocles: Be strong for thy country and great for thyself. It said to the Christian: Be strong for thy God, be clement towards the weak, the slave of thy word, and even in the fury of blood forget not thy promised love, and think of thy colours. It was chivalry. The knight was the man of war softened by the love of God, and by another tender love sprung from the elevation which woman had received from Christianity. From his infancy, the child of the Christian baron learned to handle arms, but he learned also to love God in order to serve Him; and, when a glorious manhood had passed from his heart to his senses, he found in an affection self-respected the all-powerful help of his virtue. Surrounded by his living relations, in presence of his dead ancestors, he came to the altar there he took oaths wherein God, country, the poor, and love met together without wonder, and with that great day in his memory, he went forth to the unknown fields of the future, uncertain of what he might find in his way, but sure of never betraying his sworn faith and of dying valiantly, if called upon to die. Sometimes he concealed his name, his titles, his glory, but enough remained to recognise the knight; and, even on those occasions when prudence led courage, he said with Tancred:—

Conservez ma devise, elle est chère à mon cœur ;
Les mots en sont sacrés : c'est l'amour et l'honneur.

—*From "Life," by the Rev. Père Lacordaire, translated by Henry D. Langdon.*

CHRISTMAS PARTIES IN RUSSIA.

The quantity and variety of refreshments provided upon these occasions is almost incredible. Before the arrival of the guests a large table is placed in the middle of the room, and covered with a profusion of delicacies of home growth and manufacture, as well as foreign, all served up in tin dishes and plates, and flanked with flasks without number of the various home-made liquors which are so much in favour with the Russians. As soon as the guests enter, they are pressed to partake of the good things prepared for them. The host presents a silver cup containing apple, raspberry, currant, or some other liquors on a wooden salver to each of the guests, mentioning them by name and requesting them to drink; and when, to prove their refined manners, they make a very long resistance, he implores them at least to taste the beverage. The mistress of the house in the meanwhile stands behind her "better half," accompanying each of his words with a deep curtsey to the guest. If the latter aim at being admired for courtesy and elegance of manner he refuses to accept the proffered draught from the hand of her husband, but entreats the lady to hand it to him; then, seizing the cup, he expresses a thousand good wishes for every member of the family, and slowly quaffs the beverage, after which he is entitled to imprint a kiss on the forehead of the hostess. When this ceremony is gone through, the guests are requested to partake of something more substantial, "something for the tooth," and the hospitality of the entertainer is evinced by repeated complaints that their guests do not sufficiently honour their cheer. When the refreshments are partaken of, the guests begin to give signs of their intention to take leave, and it again becomes the duty of the host and hostess to press them to stay. The eloquence of the latter proving vain, masks and morris-dancers are called in to aid. These masks, which are of the most primitive description, and generally represent bears and goats, blind beggars and clowns, perform natural dancers and recite fables and fairy tales, in which they cleverly introduce all kinds of striking and apposite proverbs, and playful allusions to the faults and foibles of many of the guests, and more particularly to the anxiety of the mothers to see their daughters suited with a desirable "elected." No one is allowed to take amiss what is said on these occasions, provided their names are not mentioned; but should the maskers in any way overstep the privileges, they are immediately turned out. The host is bound to offer them the same refreshments as other guests; if they refuse to partake of any, they are supposed to be persons of rank, and are, on departing, conducted to the gate with many marks of consideration.—*Belgravia.*

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/o) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors,* whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/o) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ ,,
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 ,,

On and after this date, a discount of 20°/o per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼	of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾	do.	do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/o for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate		
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ of the annual rate		
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 ,,	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,,	¾	do.	do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

Business Announcements.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [a26] 1190

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAPS.

SOAPS.—Brown Windsor, Glycerine Cold Cream Soap, Pure Glycerine Soap, Marshmallow Soap, Elder Flower Soap, Carbolic Acid and Glycerine Soap.

EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—Medieval Perfume, Jockey Club Bouquet, Extract of Ylangylang, Ess. Bouquet, &c., &c.

POMADES.—Marrow Oil, Crystal Cream, Exquisite Pomade, &c., &c.

Saponaceous Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Rosemary and Cantharidine Hair Wash, Toilet Vinegar, and every description of Toilet Soap, and Perfumery.

Manufactory and Offices—32 & 33, RED LION ST., HOLBORN, LONDON.

Bonded Stores—LONDON DOCKS.

Export Sample Room—15, ST. MARY AXE, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. *Depot*—PARIS.

a26 117] [Jan. 18

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. FANCY CRACKERS.

EUGENE RIMMEL, PERFUMER TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, 96, *Strand,* 128, *Regent Street, and* 24, *Cornhill, London.*

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the World.

52i 335] [1st Mar.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (LATE BRISTOW & EDMONDS.) PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS, *Also,* GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, Wholesale and Export, 5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON, (Established nearly 100 Years,) So well-known for their ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

These Preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, China, and the East. CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine, and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS, and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES,

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

829 86i] [4 May

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862. Paris; 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the Only Medal for Perfumery."

Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World. 1y 928 May 18

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

1y 287] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [1 Mar

GWYNNE & Coy., ENGINEERS, Essex St. Works, Strand, London, Manufacture of the very best quality,

Artesian well-boring Tools, etc. Beales' Patent Gas Exhausters and Blowers. Boilers of all Powers and Forms. Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, all sizes. Pumping Machinery for Docks, Canals, etc. Hydraulic Presses, Lifts, Pumps, and Rams. Iron Bridges, Caissons, Houses, and Stores. Pumping Engines, for Supply of Towns, Factories, Canals, Estates, etc. Engines, Portable and Fixed, of all Powers. Irrigation Pumps of all sizes and forms. Sheep Washing Machinery. Horse-Clipping Machines. Turbine Water Wheels and Pumping Machines (Girard's Celebrated Patents).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

Illustrated Catalogues with 210 Engravings forwarded on receipt of 1s. in Stamps. [52i 828 May 4

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS Have proved beyond question that ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human hair. Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION.—Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR. An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China, Japan, India, the Colonies, and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON. 1197] [June 29

Business Announcements.

LAMPS! LAMPS! FOR KEROSINE—PETROLEUM—PARAFFIN. WRIGHT & BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM. Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE,"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER! All Orders must be sent through an English house, or accompanied by 60 days' draft. a31 830] [1 Mar.

J. THOMPSON'S KALYDOR SOAP. Contains a large percentage of Glycerine, in combination with other ingredients of the most Emollient kind.

By the constant use of the SOAP, the ill effects of extreme climates upon the complexion will be prevented, and a youthful softness and freshness imparted.

THE PERFUME IS RICH AND ENDURING.

Prices, 4d. and 6d. per Tablet, and in Boxes of Three Cakes, 1s. and 1s. 6d. the Box.

FACTORY: 12, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON.

2y820] WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION. [Feb. 17

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [2103 1y N30

Business Announcements.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y 318 Apr. 3

THE NEW HAT introduced by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and

REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of BRIGGS, BRYMER & Co., 1872] 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON. [Nov9

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES. The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S NAME IS UPON EVERY CAPSULE HE MAKES FOR THE LEADING MERCHANTS AT HOME AND ABROAD, and he is the only Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, a26i 1201] AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE. [July 6

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 14th March, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.		
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.00 a $120.00
,, ,, 26 a 32		122.00 a 135.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	123.00 a 140.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7¾ lbs	per piece	$2.20 a 2.25
,, 8 a 8½ lbs	,,	2.35 a 2.50
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.97 a 3.60
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.15 a 2.40
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.70 a 2.85
,, 68 a 72 ,,	,,	2.05 a 3.70
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.70 a 2.75
White Brocades	,,	2.80 a 2.85
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.70 a 3.80
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.10 a 4.20
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in, 7 lbs	,,	1.75 a 1.90
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	2.28 a 2.30
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.90 a 3.95
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	3.90 a 3.95
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
Chintz	,,	1.80 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a 0.80
,, Brown	,,	0.65 a 0.72
,, Red	,,	0.78 a 0.85
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.32 a 0.35
,, Gention, 22 ,,	,,	0.27 a 0.28
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.27 a 0.28
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.87 a 0.89
Long Ells, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
,, Assorted	,,	7.50 a 7.60
,, *HH* Scarlet	,,	8.20 a 8.25
,, Assorted	,,	7.40 a 7.50
Camlets, SSS	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, SS	,,	19.75 a 20.00
,, S	,,	20.50 a 21.00
,, *BBB*	,,	23.50 a 24.00
Lastings	,,	14.50 a 15.00
METALS.		
Iron, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.00 a 4.25
,, Hoop	,,	4.75 a 4.80
,, Bar	,,	3.80 a 3.85
,, Small Round Rod	,,	3.80 a 3.90
,, Wire	,,	7.50 a 8.75
Lead	,,	6.50 a 6.70
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
,, Swedish	,,	4.60 a 4.65
Tin, Malacca	per picul	36.50 a 38.00
Tin Plates	per box	9.00 a 9.25
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 28.00
Quicksilver	,,	112.00 a 114.00
Spelter	,,	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE		
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	16.00 a 16.20
,, Ningpo	,,	16.80 a 17.00
,, Tientsin	,,	16.00 a 16.20
,, Shantung	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Bengal	,,	10.00 a 16.50
Alum	per picul	1.75 a 1.95
Sassamuns, Japan white	,,	4.10 a 4.25
,, Black	,,	3.50 a 3.75
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.55 a 1.60
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.45 a 1.50
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Java	,,	2.00 a 2.10
,, Singapore	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, Saigon	,,	1.50 a 1.55
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	6.50 a 7.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, American Anthracite	,,	16.00 a 17.00
,, Sydney	,,	16.00 a 16.50
Window Glass	per box	4.25 a 4.50
Straits Produce, &c.,		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a 5.50
,, Banjar	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	,,	23.00 a 23.20
,, Black	,,	13.60 a 13.80
Betel Nut	,,	3.25 a 3.50
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	4.20 a 4.80
,, South Seas	,,	19.50 a 21.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	2.07 a 2.20
,, Siam	,,	2.50 a 3.20
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.70 a 1.75
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		7.30 a 7.50
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.90 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.20 a 2.25
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	8.75 a 9.25
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.40 a 3.50
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	,,	16.00 a 16.50
Peas, White	,,	2.00 a 2.10
,, Green	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, Black	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Yellow	,,	1.75 a 1.85
Mushrooms, Japan	,,	27.50 a 32.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	3.50 a 3.75
,, Cut	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	11.00 a 14.00
,, small	,,	8.50 a 8.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	7.50 a 8.10
Bees Wax, Japan	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Hankow	,,	63.00 a 64.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
Steamers.					
Coquet	Rayner	Brit. str	775	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Historian	W. H. Tutton	Brit. str	1850	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Hoogly	Rapatel	Fren. str	1756	Messageries Maritimes	
Japan	De Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan		Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Malacca	Gaby	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Maumee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang ‡	Cary	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rosita y Nena	Alcbantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	Hockin	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Travancore	H. H. Eastley	Brit. str	1185	P. & O. S. N. Co	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Eurnie	Brit. str	600	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
Sailing Vessels.					
Alden Besse	Besse	Amr. bk	842	Russell & Co	
Aldebaran	Maack	Ger. bk	305	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Alhambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Russell & Co	San Francisco
America	de Laucirica	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Anna	Eisenmenger	Ger. bk	227	Order	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. sh	840	Russell & Co	
Avon	Rennie	Brit. bk	587	Russell & Co	
Villagarcia	J. T. S. Bareno	Span. bg	222	Landstein & Co	
Boy Bendixen	J. Hoyer	Dan. bk	366	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Canadienne	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Russell & Co	Portland
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Manila
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Cathaya	Paterson	Brit. sh	790	Aug. Heard & Co	
Cordan	Boyeen	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Cutty Sark	Vorraith	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Don Enrique	L. de la Barrera	Peru. sh	1300	Order	
Dragon	McClemon	Brit. sh	696	Gilman & Co	
Edward James	Patterson	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	
Eleanor Dixon	W. Hughes	Brit. bk	495	Thos. Howard & Co	
Formosa	Paulsen	Ger. bk	274	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Georges	Bachelery	Fren. bk	176	F. Degenaer	
Gustave	Berbl	Ger. bg	360	Order	
Green Jacket	Krogh	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Handy	W. Hansen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Harwich	Dicksen	Brit. bk	613	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Hera	Hoffman	Brit. sch	576	Yuen-Fat-Hong	
Ino	Bannau	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo
Iphigenia	Quedens	Ger. bk	450	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru sh	904	Order	
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	194	Chinese	Tientsin
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Margot	Volguardsen	Ger. bg	202	Russell & Co	
Morning Star	Lauretsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazege	Peru. sh	680	Raynal & Co	
Nile	Hughes	Brit. bk	264	Thos. Howard & Co	
Ocean	Jassen	Ger. bk	202	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Pelham	Gardner	Brit. bk	340	Russell & Co	
Presto	Irgens	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Saigon
Providencia	Jose Yzurieta	Peru. sh	600	Olano	
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Regina Maris	Onwehand	Ned. bk	646	D. Lapraik & Co	Batavia
Rosalie	Jeune	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
R. T. Robertson	Hernsheim	Ger. bk		Order	
San Lorenzo	E. Lodesma	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
Sarah Watson	E. McDonald	Brit. bk	454	Russell & Co	
Siamese Crown	J. Witt	Siam. sh	539	Chinese	
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	
Sophie	L. Ohlsen	Ger. bk	210	Bourjau & Co	
Talbot	Simons	Brit. bk	822	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Swatow, &c.
Talee	Thomson	Ger. bk	335	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Tekli	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	Chefoo
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	285	Melchers & Co	
Wilhelm	Johansen	Ger. bk	480	Bourjau & Co	
Receiving Vessels & Hulks.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessel.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON.					
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chun-hoi	Demée	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	Customs Chop	
Demerara					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Ching-jai	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
M. Lopez	Jose Uriarte	Span sch	210	Remedios & Co	
Naples	Locouteur	Rus. sh	926	Landstein & Co	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ocean	Guest	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard & Co	
Peng-chao-hai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bush	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
MACAO.					
Charles Albert	Gonyan	Fren. str	1278	Gran & Co	
Emigrante	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Esperance	Guillour	Fren. bg	272	Russell & Co	
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Luisa Canevaro	Ventorino	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
San Juan	Don Orfeviaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Witch	J. Young	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
SWATOW. *In port on 11th March, 1873.*					
Bob Tail Nag	Edwards	Brit. sch	170	E. Vincent & Co	Amoy
Christoph	Ringe	Ger. bk	270	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Columba	Youngson	Brit. bk	344	E. Vincent & Co	Ta'wanfoo
Condor	Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Lochbulig	McPherson	Brit. bk	333	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Mathilda	Daw	Ger. bk	236	Dircks & Kruger	
Oscar Mooyer	Weller	Ger. bk	382	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Success	Thompson	Siam. bk	393	Chinese	Bangkok
AMOY. *In port 10th March, 1873.*					
Brema	Schwatzen	Ger. bk	376	Pasedag & Co	
Carl Wilhelm	Butelsen	Ger. bk	248	Petersen & Co	
Cedan	Boysen	Ger. bk	400	Boyd & Co	
E. V. Beaulieu	Schneider	Ger. bk	282	Pasedag & Co	
G. T. Roy	Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Chinese	
H. C. Orsted	Gottlieb	Dan. str	336	Elles & Co	
Juno	Zebothsen	Ger. bg	192	Petersen & Co	
Juno	Iversen	Ger. bk	259	Pasedag & Co	
Lorelei	Green	Ger. bk	300	Boyd & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. sh	600	Boyd & Co	
Miss Killmansegg	Finlayson	Brit. bg		Boyd & Co	
Oberon	Mayboll	Ger. bk	359	Pasedag & Co	
Paulista	Garceau	Fren. sh	607	Boyd & Co	
Record	Simpson	Brit. bk	347	Boyd & Co	
Stanfield	Cummings	Brit. bk	570	Boyd & Co	
Titania	Lemmermann	Ger. bk	262	Petersen & Co	
Traviata	Breckerdat	Ger. bk	250	Pasedag & Co	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	
FOOCHOW. *In port on 7th March, 1873.*					
Auguste Rickmers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	John Silverlock & Co	
Ellen Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	330	Master	Chefoo
Harmon	Fox	Brit. bk	345	Master	Shanghai
Kien-Wei	Tracey	Imp. bk	360	Arsenal	
Sally	Shean	Brit. bk	260	Master	Shanghai
SHANGHAI. *In port on 28th February, 1873.* *The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*					
Albatros	Vanalins	Nor. bk	223	Frazar & Co	
Annie Muriel	Hayward	Brit. sch	215	Nile Moller	
Charley	Sclavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Electra	McNutt	Brit. bk	380	J. S. Baron	
Etha Rickmers	Friedricks	Ger. sh	931	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Forest Bell	Desmond	Amr. bk	380	Russell & Co	
Furst Bismarck	Kruzfeldt	Ger. bk	355	Wm. Pustau & Co	
G. T. Bay	Frazer	Brit. bk	356	Master	Amoy
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. bk	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bg	254	Frazar & Co	Chefoo
Lelia M. Long	Lewis	Amr. bk	610	Olyphant & Co	
Martaban	Rose	Brit. bk	400	C. T. Wong & Co	
Rose M.	Skelton	Brit. bk	365	Chapman, King & Co	
Seamew	Cavan	Brit. bk	465	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Serpent	McDonald	Brit. bk	258	P. Tellenne	Tientsin
Surprise	Raulell	Amr. sh	1006	Smith, Archer & Co	
Sydenham	Bristow	Brit. sh	1062	Aug. Heard & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	783	Frazar & Co	
Wm. Turner	Vanderwood	Brit. bk	431	Morris, Lewis & Co	
YOKOHAMA. *In port on 21st February, 1873.*					
Ada	Jos. Asals	Brit. bk	686	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Alexandra		Brit. bk	[illegible]	Order	
Amoy Trader	Kuhl	Hulk	430	H. Grauert	
Burnside		Amr. bk	464	Order	
Coulnakyle	Japp	Brit. sh	576	Strachan and Thomas	
Ellen Hood	Abbott	Store sh	1016	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Emelie	Gother	Pr. Hulk	400	M. J. B. N. Hegt.	
Hebe	Bonde	Ger. bk	450	Chinese	
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	350	M. & Marshall	
Lake Simcoe		Brit. bk	344	Order	
Laurel		Brit. bk	628	Order	
Lizzie Iredale	Smith	Brit. bk	690	Strachan & Thomas	
Lycemoon	Stevens	Brit. sh	752	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	London
Manila		Store sh	363	H. Cook	
Maria Luz	Hereirra	Peru. bk	370	Captain	
Mary Mildred	Fine	Brit. sh	460	Order	
Miako	Anderson	Brit. bk	561	Wilkin & Robison	
Ningpo		Brit. bk	583	Order	
Parmenio		Brit. bk	[illegible]	Order	
Paracca		Brit. bk	464	Order	
Rubicon		Brit. bk	[illegible]	Order	
Shalimar	Stapleton	Hulk	1557	Wilkin & Robison	
Tiptree	Howell	Store sh	1650	P. & O. Co	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hankow
Adventure	sc. st. transport	2	100	In Reserve	Hongkong
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comdr. Digby	Shanghai
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Foochow
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Amoy
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Hornet	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	——	Singapore
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Whampoa
Leven	gun-vessel	3	80	Lieut. Whish	Chinkiang
Meance	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Melville	Naval Hospital	—	—	Dr. Loney	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Manila
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	on passage out
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Canton
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	Commodore Shortt	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Yokohama
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comr. Dickens	Canton
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	——	Canton
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Yokohama
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Tientsin
Zebra	screw sloop	7	200	Com. Hon. A. Denison	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Belliqueuse	French corvette	3000	10	Libiendiere
Bourayne	French corvette	1200		Senez
Monocacy	American g-b.	1039		O. F. Stanton
Lackawanna	U.S. corvette	1300		Paul Shirley

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
Steamers.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	*Laid up*
Prince Albert	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sailing Vessels.					
Christianshavn	Djorup	Dan. bk	241	John Burd & Co	Tientsin
Faugh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
CANTON.					
Acantha	Young	Brit. str	652	Olyphant & Co	
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	793	Siemssen & Co	

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Adolf		Ger. bg	207	T. Hermann & Co
Angela		Span. bk	451	H. J. Andrews & Co
Baniang		Brit. sh	760	F. Richardson & Co
Candelaria		Span. bk	407	F. Reyes
Candida		Span. bk	335	O. la Yara & Co
Elisa		Span. bg	118	F. Reyes
Faiza Alhun		Brit. bk	563	Order
Flore de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes
Gravina		Span. bg	246	F. Munoz
I. y 6 Hermanos		Span. bk	548	T. Balbas y Castro
Josefina		Span. bk	818	O. Guivelondo & Co
Maria Fidela		Span. bk	491	Kerr & Co
N. Lautaro		Span. bk	433	Aguirre & Co
Richard Busted		Amr. sh	582	O. Heinszen & Co
Sta. Ana		Span. bk	402	M. Niete
Southern Bell		Brit. sh	1128	Kerr & Co
Trinidad		Span. bk	241	Oucullu & Co

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